

# Mineral Springs' Organization

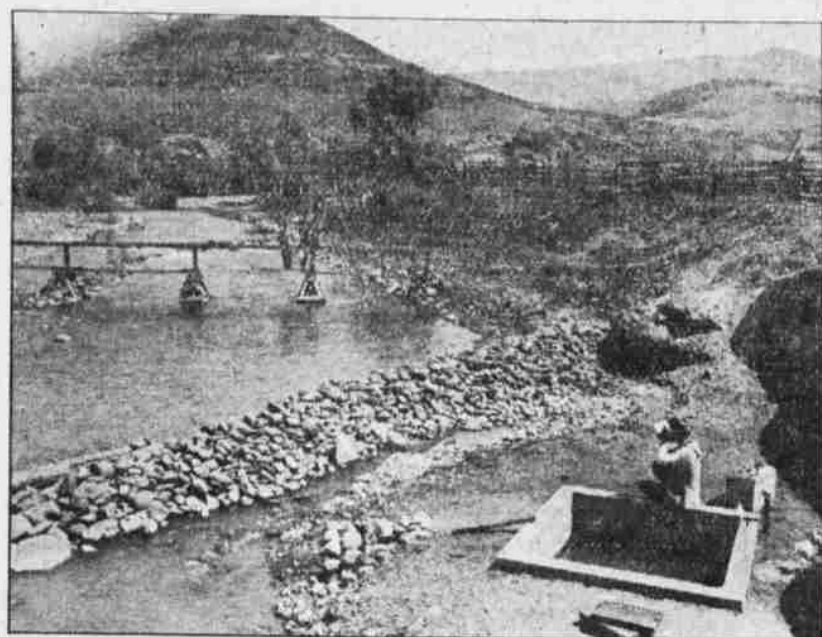
Plans Inaugurated by the Commercial Club and Backed by Loyal Individuals with cash.

(By Bert R. Greer.)

For more than sixty years the presence of mineral springs in the vicinity of Ashland was known. There had been from time to time indifferent attempts at cheap development. The old lithia spring, located on Emigrant creek, about four miles from Ashland, was uncovered by a tremendous freshet which occurred about forty years ago. After that for years the spring bubbled forth from the bottom of the creek so intermixed with surface waters that its content were unknown. It was called the "Salt" spring. Some seven years ago the creek channel was diverged and the spring slightly developed. It was encased in cement and was found to produce large volumes of both water and carbon dioxide gas. Analyses of the water disclosed its splendid mineral contents, at that time the second highest in lithia contents in America. Nearby a little spring called the Murphy soda was uncovered. Farther up the same creek the Shepard soda, the Siskiyou mineral and the Tolman gas springs had been somewhat developed, while in the city limits the Helman yellow sulphur and the Natatorium white sulphur springs had been harnessed and converted into splendid bathing pools. One and a half miles below Ashland the Jackson hot sulphur spring produced a large volume, but was left undeveloped in a

the title to the main springs and develop them as a municipal enterprise. This proved futile, however, for the already proven value of the waters had put the cost of the springs above the power of the city. Alone to develop them and transform Ashland into a suitable watering resort would tax the financial and bonding ability of the city, and unless the original springs could be secured at a low cost the plan would not prove feasible. It was found that to purchase the old springs required for the enterprise

The Shepherd spring, analyzing strong in magnesium, iron and sodium, was brought forth, and in March samples of water from all of the newly developed springs were taken for analyses. These analyses, by comparison with other mineral waters, were found to outrank all other American springs in curative power and to equal the famous European springs such as Carlsbad, Bad Neuenahr and Kissingen, resembling them much in mineral content and more especially in carbon dioxide gases.



The New Lithia Spring when first discovered, where thousands of bottles are now filled to supply invalid demands.

would cost about \$100,000. This was out of the question, but the Commercial Club was not dismayed. Ashland's mineral waters were her big asset, worth more, if properly utilized, than all the crops of southern Oregon, so it was determined to raise a fund for the work and enter upon an attempt to develop springs which should be the property of the city. A committee of the club was appointed to solicit funds for the preliminary development work. In a week's time more than five thousand dollars had been subscribed for the purpose and a committee composed of J. P. Dodge, R. A. Minkler and Bert R. Greer was selected to take charge of the work. Contracts were secured from land owners of ground in the mineral springs district whereby the city

These waters the Commercial Club determined to have mobilized in the Ashland Canyon park, one of the most delightful and picturesque spots on the coast, starting in the business heart of the city and stretching away into the mountain solitudes. Preliminary plans for the enterprise were put in the hands of Smith, Emery & Co. of San Francisco, chemical engineers, and in May they reported a physical plant to cost about \$100,000. Seventy-five thousand dollars was es-

From the start that company has evinced a profound interest in the enterprise, at all times lending the committee every aid and assistance from the use of its engineering department for consultation and checking to the influence of its head officials and the free use of its entire advertising system for exploiting Ashland as a watering resort. On June 6 a number of S. P. officials appeared before a largely attended mass meeting of citizens and expressed their confidence in the enterprise. The moral and advertising influence of the Southern Pacific Company is behind the project.

On June 21, 1914, an election was held at which a springs water commission was created and elected, composed of J. P. Dodge, R. A. Minkler and Bert R. Greer, who are now engaged in carrying out the development plans.

The resort will be organized along the plan employed at Carlsbad, Austria, and the project will eventually be made self-supporting.

Tourist hotels, apartment houses and a water cure sanatorium under scientific medical direction are being planned and will be constructed during this year.

Plans are being drawn for the finest water temple in America—a work of art and beauty—and the park is being worked out for the entertainment of the great crowds.

It is hoped to have the resort ready for visitors on or before July 1, 1915.

## Ashland Park and Canyon

(Continued from Page Four.)

degrees the hamperings of my human self are loosened and fall away; the gentle movements about me become music; the odors become incense; crags and peaks, forests and slopes, become works of art finer than human hands can draw, and the movement of running water is the motion and murmur of a countless throng which is at once many and one. As my body lies thus stripped of the animation that at other times dominates it, and the soul released floats into its realm of mystery, there come visions to me down the aeons of ages I seem to have traveled, and an indefinable acceptance of a fact which is neither memory nor me, but of which I am at once a part and the whole. The laws of the material

# Jackson Hot Sulphur Springs

These springs are situated in the well-known springs region of southern Oregon, directly on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway, about midway between San Francisco and Portland, Ore. About one mile

the springs will exceed seventy gallons per minute, and this does not vary to an appreciable extent during the longest periods of wet or dry weather, the quantity and temperature of the water remaining unchanged since their discovery, gives ample proof of their reliability.

In their mineral ingredients are combined sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, potassium chloride, iron and magnesium salts, are pleasant to drink at their natural heat at the springs, and are highly medicinal in their use, in the peculiar action whereby the purification of and the changes in the blood condition is effected. The combined use of these waters for drinking and bathing is of the utmost importance in a large number of cases, and when properly placed at the command of the tourist public, with drink halls, baths, hotel facilities, walks, drives, golf links, pleasure grounds and every convenience attending such conditions, these springs will rival those of any land. The only springs of this nature on the Southern Pacific Railway in Oregon, located in a region where climatic conditions are similar to those at Cairo, Italy and southern France, and conducive to long sojourns in the vicinity by those seeking the curative qualities of the spring waters, where outdoor life may be enjoyed at its uttermost, combined with the influence of the altitude and favorable surroundings, these springs are destined to become



HON. D. H. JACKSON

Ex-legislator and ex-sheriff of Jackson county. Owner of one of the most widely known hot sulphur springs in southern Oregon.

north of the city limits of Ashland, on the northern slope of the Siskiyou Mountains, at an altitude of 1,700 feet, the immediate surrounding mountain peaks rising to a height of 7,000 feet, where snowbanks feed the mountain streams throughout the year, in the midst of the ever-changing coloring of the hills, these springs send forth their vapor in summer and winter with unvarying persistency.

The temperature of these waters will range in the different springs from 75 to 102 degrees Fahrenheit, from which they will not vary during the warmer or colder months of the year. The combined flow from all

thing he calls ether I am illumined by it; thrilled and carried aloft with it. I delve below the ocean like a bird that flies through the air, or without thought of harm walk upon the surface of the waters. I have no need to measure time, it is all now.



WALTER E. NEWCOMBE

President of the Commercial Club and manager of the Western Union office. Past exalted ruler in the Elks lodge.

widely and favorably known and will add materially to the future of Ashland as a health resort, when the many advantages of the locality are condensed to one slogan, Develop the mineral spring resources.

Nature never furnished any spot with more abundance of raw material, needing but the molding to supply the world in a proper manner; located in the famous Rogue River Valley, where the air and soil drainage give almost perfect healthy climatic conditions; at the gateway to Crater Lake, a scenic wonder of the world; nearby the growing famous Marble Halls of Oregon, of Josephine county; accessible to the finest trout and salmon fishing grounds of any

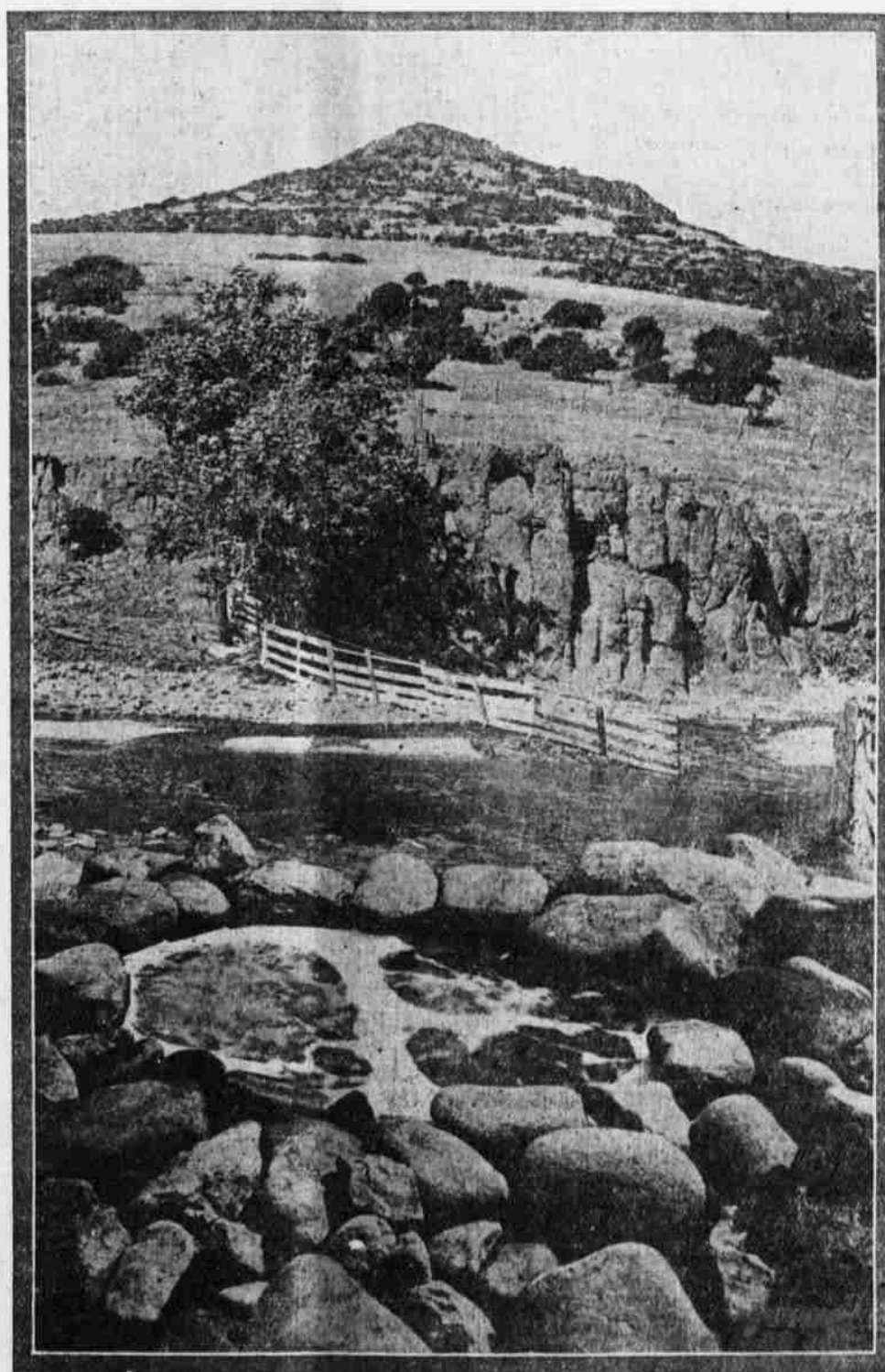


GEORGE W. SEAGER

Secretary of the Commercial Club. If information is wanted about Ashland and southern Oregon, write or consult him, as he is an encyclopedia on those subjects.

region; on the Pacific Highway, which in a few short years will carry a continuous stream of automobile life, the Jackson hot sulphur springs, together with the other fine springs of this vicinity, will make a large and permanent foundation for a health resort and watering place, rarely equaled, not easily excelled.

Ashland is a great chicken place. Everybody produces their own eggs and chickens. In a few years the chicken industry about here can be made to outrival the noted Petaluma. Nowhere do chickens thrive better.



Old Lithia Spring as nature left it, issuing tremendous volumes of carbon dioxide gas and medicinal water now applied to "the healing of the nations."

timated for fountains and park development, and on June 9, 1914, the people of Ashland voted a bond issue of \$175,000 for the purpose by a majority of four to one.

Mention is due the Southern Pacific Company in this connection.

universe no longer bind me. I float or fly without fear or surprise. The early dawn of consciousness in the world seems to be a present song, and all intelligence of things without the sense of will seems mine. Where man dreams of that elusive some-

The past and the future are one, and that one the present. All space is an intelligible here. I have no need of stimuli to cortical centers, for all knowledge seems mine without the excitement of nerves or the awakening of senses.



BERT R. GREER

Chairman of the Springs Water Commission.

cattle pasture. The waters of Cinnabar spring had been tested out and found par excellent in the treatment of scrofulous diseases. From time to time remarkable cures of rheumatism were reported by the Helman, the Natatorium and Jackson hot sulphur. Many had found relief in the Siskiyou water for kidney troubles and the old lithia water was being used with splendid results in the treatment of stomach and kidney troubles. The old Tolman gas spring was equipped with tub for gas baths and heart trouble and skin diseases were being successfully treated.

But no systematic effort had ever been put forth to exploit the region as a watering resort. The oldest inhabitants had the greatest faith in the curative powers of the waters. They had seen it tried. Some of them had been cured of kidney affection by the use of the waters, others of chronic stomach trouble, and others



J. P. DODGE

Ex-mayor of the city and for many years has been a leading furniture dealer in Ashland. A member of the Springs Water Commission.

of rheumatism. The virtues of the waters had gone abroad to the extent of attracting some from afar to try their curative powers. And in every case the waters proved beneficial.

In the summer of 1913 an agitation arose for the effective development of these mineral springs, and the Commercial Club began to think on plans for its accomplishment. It was finally determined to try and secure



R. A. MINKLER

A substantial business man and member of the Springs Water Commission.

should develop the waters and have an interest in them if discovered in sufficient quantities for the enterprise.

The springs development work commenced on December 23, 1913, the first work being done on the Cunningham place, where a carbon dioxide spring of great volume was uncovered at a depth of 22 feet. The next development work was in the neighborhood of the old lithia spring and on February 14, 1914, was uncovered a tremendous flow of lithia water which proved to be the second highest in lithia contents in the world, besides being heavily charged with carbon dioxide gas. This spring is called the new lithia, the analyses of which will be found on page —, and flows about twenty gallons per minute.

As soon as the lithia spring was finished work was begun on the Berkley place, where an old warm sulphur spring had been known before the white settlement of the valley. Development here proved successful and hot sulphur, 100 degrees thermal and flowing 70 gallons per minute, was encountered at a depth of 15 feet, flowing out of an aperture in the solid rock.

From this work was begun drilling for artesian mineral water on the Dodge place, and at a depth of 130 feet a strong vein of water, sodium and lithia, heavily charged with gas, was encountered.